

MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A N N A U L
R E P O R T
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
- 1966 -

- 5 APR 1968

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH



MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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R E P O R T

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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-1966-

H. P. Evans, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor T. O. Rees

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor W. J. White


Health Committee 1966-1967 :

Councillors :

Brinley Richards
Arthur Edwards
Edgar Thomas
Garfield Collins
D. M. Thomas
E. Vivian Thomas
W. M. Rees
C. M. Jones
Dilwyn Jones
Sidney Hopkins
W. J. Venner
Mrs. J. Gibbs
M. Fitzgibbons
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Clerk to the Council :

T. King-Davies



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and
Assistant County Medical Officer

H. P. EVANS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

IVOR DAVIES, B.Sc.,

Certificate Royal Society of Health and
Meat & Other Foods Certificate, Royal
Society of Health.

Public Health Inspector

ARTHUR STUCKEY, D.P.H.

Clerk

CAROLE A. BANKS

Pest Control Officer

HAROLD M. BARROW

Telephone No. :
Maesteg 2130

Public Health Department,
Maesteg. Glam.

To the Chairman & Members of the Maesteg Urban District
Council

Gentlemen and Mrs. Gibbs,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the 68th report on the Public Health of the District drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/66 Wales of the Welsh Board of Health. The report contains an account of the work undertaken by the Health Department and also information relevant to the health of the community from other sources, such as the Glamorgan County Council, Mid-Glamorgan Water Board and other departments of the Maesteg Urban District Council.

The estimated mid-year population was 21,430 showing a small decrease on the estimated population of the previous year.

There was a slight drop in births during the year from 371 in 1965 to 353 in 1966 giving a crude birth rate of 16.47 per 1,000 population compared with 17.7 per 1,000 population in England and Wales. The crude death rate, on the other hand, increased from 11.99 per 1,000 population in 1965 to 12.18 per 1,000 population in 1966. For the same year in England and Wales the death rate was 11.7 per 1,000 population. The increase in deaths, as with the decrease in births is only very slight but this has been the trend over the past few years and, with the continued decrease in population, indicates a gradual change in the age structure of the district. This means that the cost of providing essential services and improved amenities to a population which naturally expects a higher standard than was enjoyed by their predecessors is being met more and more by persons of less than modest means. The alternative is to correct the age/economic/social structure of the town by urgent comprehensive planning measures designed to encourage younger persons to live and work here. In fact the situation is worsening yearly.

However, there was one achievement in 1966 which promised a brighter future. This was the start on production of new dwellings, an event which probably had more bearing on the health and happiness of the community than any other during the year. Providing houses for people to live in is a problem common to all housing authorities. An additional problem is presented by a population with a proportion of elderly people living in properties seriously short of amenities. It is pleasing to note that foresight of the authority in providing houses either suitable for old people or specifically designed for them. It should however be remembered that the numbers of elderly people needing more suitable accommodation is likely to

increase. Many of the older generation are averse to leaving an area in which they may have spent the greater part of their lives and adjust badly to rehousing in new sites. As the Housing Department completes its present programme attention should be turned to the improvement of that large stock of property with a number of years of life but seriously short of amenities. These properties help to maintain the charm of the original town structure and they can also be leased at a more economic rental than the new properties. The closure of unfit houses will follow on the rehousing of their occupants but the prospect of derelict deserted areas must not be overlooked. A programme of clearance and redevelopment must be actively considered.

I venture to suggest that a close perusal of the body of this report will show that the health of the inhabitants of the area has improved as a result of the various services provided. The infant mortality rate has been reduced by more than a third from 1949. In 1966 the rate was 14.16 per 1,000 live births. This is a slight increase over the previous years but still lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole. The neonatal death rate, i.e. deaths in the first month of life, showed a marked decrease. In dealing with a population the size of Maesteg large fluctuations can occur by chance but it is to be hoped that some part at least of the improvement is due to the extensive use of the Maesteg Maternity Hospital facilities in recent years. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is more than six times less than in 1949. There has been no case of diphtheria in the area for the past 18 years. In the year under review it was not just good fortune which kept the virus of poliomyelitis at bay. But problems remain like the continued presence of bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, cancer of the lung and coronary thrombosis. These could, with public support, be reduced without the expenditure of large sums of money. Of the 261 deaths in 1966, 55% were due to diseases of the heart and circulation. Coronary disease was responsible for 55 of these deaths. The cause of coronary disease is still obscure but it seems very probable that it is related to dietary factors, such as consumption of hard fats and refined carbohydrates and also to smoking. The relationship of lung cancer to smoking is even more certain and there were 9 deaths from this cause in 1966, 3.4% of the total deaths from all causes.

There are still sporadic cases of gastro-intestinal diseases which suggests that the standards of personal hygiene and of food preparation are often abysmally low. Dysentery and food poisoning and paratyphoid fever outbreaks are becoming regular features of the summer season. There are many contributory factors - increased communal feeding, ingestion of more sophisticated foods and indifference to personal hygiene and inadequate domestic refuse disposal. Generally the hygiene standard in Shops has steadily improved but the provision of appropriate equipment cannot neutralise the human element. Failure of technique on the part of food handlers plays a part in the outbreaks of food poisoning but how many are due to the bad habits of touching and handling of unwrapped foods in stores by the general public. Failure to observe the principle of washing hands after going to the toilet is not confined to the misinformed.

The notifications of scarlet fever and measles showed a marked increase this year. The cases were generally mild in character with few complications during convalescence. A vaccine to give protection against measles is now available. In controlled trials it has shown a protection rate of 80%. However, the duration of immunity conferred is still uncertain and mass procedures of vaccination are not yet advocated by the Ministry. Vaccine is available to the general practitioners and they have carried out vaccination in selected cases.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force in 1964. It is the subject of a separate appendix but I should like to comment on the marked decrease in contraventions of the Act in 1966 compared with 1965 when its impact could first be estimated. The minimum standards laid down in the Act are in some ways behind the times. The minimum temperature for offices is 60.8°F but few people nowadays would accept this as reasonable for sedentary work. Improved standards of heating generally have led to the expectation of temperatures in the 65°F - 70°F range as being necessary for physical comfort. In spite of this thirty firms returned a temperature below the minimum standard. The other main contraventions were in sanitary conveniences and washing facilities but in all contraventions the decrease in number was well over 50%.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Members of the Council for their support and encouragement, the Officers of the other Departments for their help and cooperation, and the Staff of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and loyalty.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. P. EVANS.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Populations (Mid-Year 1966) estimated by Registrar General	...	...	21,430
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	21,680
Area in acres	...	...	6,709
Number of households as of 1961		...	6,254
Density of Population. % persons at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room	...	...	4.4
Comparable figure for Glamorgan		...	4.1
Rateable Value as of 31st December, 1966		...	£403,574
Sum Represented by Penny Rate		...	£1,641

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT FOR 1966 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS			
				Under 1 year		At all ages	
		Number	Rate per 1000 Population	Number	Rate per 1000 Population	Number	Rate per 1000 Population
1957	22,640	357	15.8	11	30.14	271	11.9
1958	22,720	279	16.7	12	31.09	243	10.7
1959	22,610	343	15.2	13	37.25	286	12.6
1960	22,510	308	13.7	7	21.94	243	10.8
1961	21,680	370	17.1	3	13.19	278	12.8
1962	21,710	383	17.6	7	17.68	249	11.5
1963	21,790	378	17.3	10	25.77	271	12.4
1964	21,590	255	16.4	17	45.9	215	9.9
1965	21,510	371	17.25	5	13.48	258	11.99
1966	21,430	353	16.47	5	14.16	261	12.18

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1966

BIRTHS

Livebirths :- Legitimate - 175 males; 162 females - Total - 337
Illegitimate - 7 males; 9 females - Total - 16
Total Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate) - 353
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population - 16.47
(1965 - 17.25)
Crude Birth Rate, England and Wales - 17.7
Illegitimate Births as percentage Total Live Births - 4.5

Stillbirths :- Legitimate - 4 males; 4 females - Total - 8
Illegitimate - 0 males; 0 females
Total Stillbirths - 8
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths - 22.2
(1965 - 21.1)
Stillbirth Rate, England and Wales - 15.4
Total Births - Live and Stillbirths - 361
(1965 - 379)

DEATHS

Total :- Males - 158; Females - 103 - Total 261
(1965 - 258)
Death Rate per 1,000 population - 12.18
(1965 - 11.99)
Adjusted Death Rate - 14.86
(1965 - 14.27)
Crude Death Rate; England and Wales - 11.7

Infant Deaths :- (Under 1 year)
Legitimate - 3 males; 2 females
Illegitimate - 0 males; 0 females
Total Infant Deaths - 5
(1965 - 5)
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births - 14.16
(1965 - 13.48)
Infant Death Rate, England & Wales/1,000 live births 19.00

Neonatal Deaths - (under 4 weeks)

Legitimate - 2 males; 0 females - Total - 2

Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births - 5.7
(1965 - 10.78)

Early Neonatal Deaths - (under 1 week)

Legitimate - 2 males; 0 females - Total 2
(1965 - 3)

Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births - 5.7
(1965 - 8.09)

Perinatal Deaths - (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)

Legitimate - 6 males; 4 females - Total - 10
(1965 - 11)

Rate per 1,000 Live and stillbirths - 27.7
(1965 - 29.02)

Perinatal Rate, England and Wales - 26.3

Maternal Mortality :-

Number of deaths - nil.

"Crude" and "Adjusted" Rates

The tables of vital statistics show "adjusted" as well as "crude" birth and death rates. Rates of births and deaths can be considerably affected by the age, and to a slighter extent, by the sex constitution of the population concerned. The "crude" rates are, therefore, unsatisfactory as a measure for comparison of the birth and death rates. Some form of standardisation is therefore necessary to make allowance for the age and sex composition of the population.

	Estimated Population 1966	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		PERI-NATAL MORTALITY	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Still- births under 1 week	Rate per 1,000 live & still- births
		Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted			
England & Wales	48,075,300	17.7	17.7	563,626	11.7	11.7	19.00	22,747	26.3
Administ. County	764,000	16.76	17.10	9,401	12.30	13.90	21.17	396	30.38
Urban Districts	526,040	16.51	17.01	6,631	12.61	14.38	22.10	282	31.86
Rural Districts	237,960	17.30	17.47	2,770	11.64	12.57	19.19	114	27.25
Const. Districts:-									
Aberdare Urban	38,700	15.66	17.07	582	15.04	15.34	24.75	26	41.87
Mount'n Ash Urban	29,300	17.37	17.37	372	12.70	15.24	29.47	18	34.62
Coerphilly Urban	38,040	21.40	20.97	430	11.30	14.13	30.71	34	41.06
Gelligaer Urban	35,000	18.80	18.80	413	11.80	15.34	19.76	23	34.28
Bridgend Urban	15,100	15.30	15.76	181	11.99	13.19	12.99	7	29.79
Maesteg Urban	21,430	16.47	17.13	261	12.18	14.86	14.16	10	27.70
Ogmore/Garw Urban	20,670	15.48	15.94	261	12.63	15.41	28.13	13	39.88
Porthcawl Urban	12,540	19.78	22.15	168	13.40	11.52	20.16	2	8.03
Penybont Rural	46,650	21.22	20.37	599	12.84	12.33	23.23	25	25.00
Neath M.B.	30,200	14.90	15.50	404	13.38	14.45	13.33	11	24.07
Neath Rural	40,910	15.35	15.96	456	11.15	13.49	23.89	28	43.55
Llantrisant Rural	29,500	19.69	18.71	288	9.76	12.49	25.82	20	33.73
Pontypridd Urban	35,090	15.82	16.14	433	12.34	12.83	19.82	16	28.32
Glyncorrwg Urban	9,460	20.19	19.58	105	11.10	16.67	41.88	9	45.68
Port Talbot M.B.	51,800	15.29	15.14	586	11.31	15.38	17.68	24	29.70
Barry M.B.	42,430	16.54	17.04	489	11.52	12.67	17.09	18	25.28
Cardiff Rural	54,410	16.23	15.74	680	12.50	12.00	9.06	17	18.97
Cowbridge M.B.	1,140	18.42	18.60	13	11.40	12.20	-	-	-
Cowbridge Rural	21,260	17.59	18.82	165	7.76	12.80	21.39	9	23.56
Penarth Urban	21,950	18.00	19.44	297	13.53	12.58	17.72	12	29.85
Gower Rural	15,100	17.02	18.38	165	10.93	10.93	15.56	6	22.99
Llchwyr Urban	25,470	15.59	16.68	322	12.64	13.78	20.15	8	20.00
Pontardawe Rural	30,130	13.40	15.14	417	13.84	14.26	14.85	9	22.00
Rhondda M.B.	97,720	14.79	15.23	1,314	13.45	15.33	24.91	51	34.51

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
1. TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. SYPHILITIC DISEASE	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. MEASLES	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, STOMACH	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
11. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LUNG, BRONCHUS	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BREAST	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
13. MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, UTERUS	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14. OTHER MALIGNANT AND LYMPHATIC NEOPLASMS	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGES IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
15. LEUKAEMIA, ALEUKAEMIA	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. DIABETES	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
17. VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	M	21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	13	5
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9
18. CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA	M	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	18	8
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	4
19. HYPERTENSION WITH HEART DISEASE	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20. OTHER HEART DISEASE	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	9
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18
21. OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3
22. INFLUENZA	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
23. PNEUMONIA	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGES IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
24. BRONCHITIS	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25. OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. ULCER OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
31. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	M	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	M	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
34. ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	M	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
35. SUICIDE	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	158	2	1	-	2	1	2	1	9	32	62	46
	F	103	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	31	55

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1966

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Cause.</u>
20.4.66.	M	8 hours	1a. Cardio-respiratory failure. b. Prematurity.
3.6.66.	F	6 months	1a. Bronchopneumonia. b. Measles.
7.10.66.	M	2 months	1a. Asphyxia by contact of face with pillow.
19.12.66.	F	5 weeks	1a. Generalised cystomogalic Inctusion - Body Disease.
26.12.66.	M	4 days	1a. Congenital Heart Disease - Complete transposition of great blood vessels.

STILL-BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1966

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Cause.</u>
27.1.66.	F	1a. Anencephalus.
29.1.66.	M	1a. Foetal Cerebral Haemorrhage.
5.2.66.	M	1a. True knot in cord.
9.4.66.	M	1a. Accidental Haemorrhage.
15.4.66.	M	1a. Accident Haemorrhage.
20.4.66.	F	1a. Anencephalus.
30.6.66.	F	1a. Foetal asphyxia. b. Antepartum haemorrhage.
15.12.66.	F	1a. Anencephalus.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
Maesteg Urban District

The following Table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases originally notified during 1966, and the final number after corrections subsequently made, either by the notifying medical practitioner or medical superintendent of the infectious disease hospitals. A column is also given showing the number of deaths from certain infectious diseases during the year.

DISEASES	ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED		AFTER FINAL CORRECTION		TOTAL FOR 1966 AFTER FINAL CORRECTION	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1966	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
SCARLET FEVER	25	31	25	31	56	-	-
MEASLES	183	201	183	201	384	-	1
FOOD POISONING	1	1	1	1	2	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY	6	2	6	2	8	3	-
TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER	1	2	1	2	3	-	-
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	-	2	-	2	2	-	-

CANCER

Deaths from CANCER (all forms) in District in 1966

Males - 23 Females - 18 Total - 41

Death Rate from Cancer (all forms) per 1,000 population - 1.9

Deaths from LUNG CANCER in 1966 - 9 males; 0 females; Total 9

Death Rate from Cancer of Lung per 1,000 population - 0.42

CANCER DEATH RATES IN 1966 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Cancer of lung	0.42	0.56	0.14	0.14	0.41	0.46	0.09	0.22
Cancer (all forms)	1.9	.28	1.53	1.29	1.70	2.12	2.04	1.94

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer of all forms from 49 in 1965 to 41 in 1966.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus in 1966 was 9.

TUBERCULOSIS
Maesteg Urban District

In the course of the year, the number of notifications of Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Other Forms) received was 11. This figure shows a decrease of 5 on the previous year.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 6 males and 2 females.

There were 3 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were no deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Distribution of notifications and deaths is as follows :-

<u>Ward</u>	<u>NOTIFICATION</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Caerau	5	0	0	0
Nantyffyllon	0	1	0	0
East	3	1	2	0
West	0	1	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	3	3	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year, after death removals, cures, changes in diagnosis and transfers had been adjusted, there were 105 cases on the Department's register, made up as follows :-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	63	4
Females	30	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	93	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(This is a drop of 13 on last year)

The following tables give the number of notifications received for the period 1956 - 1966 (inclusive) :-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	18	7	25
1957	13	12	25
1958	9	6	15
1959	13	7	20
1960	5	5	10
1961	11	2	13
1962	3	2	5
1963	5	2	7
1964	8	4	12
1965	8	6	14
1966	6	2	8

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	0	0	0
1957	1	3	4
1958	2	0	2
1959	3	1	4
1960	1	2	3
1961	1	0	1
1962	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0
1964	1	2	3
1965	0	2	2
1966	1	2	3

No special provision is made by the Council for the treatment of Tuberculosis. This is left to the medical practitioner in attendance, who, either directly or through the Medical Officer of Health, obtains the assistance of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. No action was taken by the Council for the removal of patients under Section 172, Public Health Act, 1936, during the year 1965.

HEALTH SERVICES

The following health services are the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council :-

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Health Visitors.
4. Vaccination and Immunisation.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Ambulance Services.
7. Prevention of Illness; Care and After-Care.
8. Domestic Help Service.
9. Duties connected with Mental Health.
10. Provision of Health Centres.

These services are administered through the Divisional Health Office, County Council Offices, Quarella Road, Bridgend, with the exception of Mental Health and the County Ambulance Service.

The hospitals of Mid-Glamorgan are administered by the Regional Hospital Board through the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee at Neath.

(1)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The medical inspection of school-children and the holding of ophthalmic, dental, orthopaedic and speech therapy clinics, etc., is done by the County Council. The various age groups are examined periodically and from the school inspections referred to the various clinics if so required.

(2)

TUBERCULOSIS

Institutions are maintained by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Owing to the fall off in numbers requiring observation for tuberculosis in the District, the clinic held by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board at Church Street, Maesteg was discontinued. Active treatment had not been undertaken at the Clinic for some years. Treatment and observation is now centralised at Bridgend.

(3)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Officers of the National Assistance Board, stationed locally, have an office at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Employment Exchange, Castle Street, Maesteg.

(4)

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

Vaccination and immunisation of children against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis is carried out by the County Council, and for further particulars enquiries should be made at the nearest clinic. These procedures are also carried out by general practitioners. B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis is done at school for some children of about 13 years of age. A stock of request cards is kept at the Health Department for issue to members of the public who require themselves, or any members of their family, vaccinated against Poliomyelitis, provided they are not over 40 years. The latter may apply to their family doctor for vaccination. Any requests received from a person under the age of 21 years, must be accompanied by the authorisation signature of the parent or guardian. The card is then forwarded to the Divisional Medical Officer at Bridgend, who arranges an appointment at the Maternal & Child Welfare Clinic, Church Street, Maesteg.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

An immunisation programme against these diseases starts with an injection at age three months followed by two further injections at monthly intervals. Booster injections are given at ages fifteen months and five years. Immunisation is carried out during the course of the weekly child welfare clinics at Maesteg and Caerau and fortnightly at the Park Site Clinic. The response to advice on the matter appears to be fairly good, some 69% of infants are protected during the first year of life. To achieve maximum protection in a community 80% at least of the infant population must be immunised against these diseases. Every effort is made continually by the local authority personnel to ensure that this figure is approximated.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The National Scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis began in 1956. It is now many years since a case of poliomyelitis was notified in the District although parents by no means make full use of the ease and convenience of vaccination. I have no means of recording the exact number of completed vaccinations against the disease in the Area but there is no reason to believe it higher than the National percentage of 65. The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign must be maintained in the vulnerable group of children. The aim is 85% vaccinated to give community protection. Parents are constantly reminded that vaccination is simple and harmless; oral vaccination on a lump of sugar or in syrup gives a high degree of protection. It is always difficult to convince parents of a danger with which they are unfamiliar. Parents are now too young to appreciate the scourge of the poliomyelitis virus and have become complacent. We continue to hope that persistent education will prevent them learning the dangers by personal experience.

CLINICS & TREATMENT CENTRES

The County Council provides the following Clinics :-

1. Ante-natal	...	Monday afternoons (fortnightly)	... Maesteg.
2. Child Welfare	...	Tuesday all day	... Maesteg.
3. Child Welfare	...	Wednesday all day	... Caerau.
4. Child Welfare	...	Thursday mornings (fortnightly)	... Park Estate Maesteg.
5. Birth Control	...	1st Wednesday afternoon (monthly)	... Bridgend.
6. Chiropody	...	Monday all day	... Plasnewydd School, Maesteg.
7. Chiropody	...	Wednesday all day	... Caerau.
8. Orthopaedic	...	Monthly	... Plasnewydd School, Maesteg.
9. Dental	...	Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday afternoons	... Plasnewydd School, Maesteg.
10. Refraction	...	Tuesday (monthly)	... Plasnewydd School, Maesteg.
11. Speech Therapy	...	Friday all day	... M & CW Clinic, Church Street, Maesteg.
12. Poliomyelitis Immunisation	...	As required	... Maesteg and Caerau.

The Regional Hospital Board provides :-

1. Clinics in the Maesteg General Hospital -

Medical	...	Monday mornings Tuesday afternoons (monthly)
Surgical	...	Wednesday mornings Thursday mornings
Gynaecological	...	Weekly (alternate Friday mornings and Wednesday afternoons)
Ophthalmic	,...	Wednesday afternoons
E.N.T.	...	Monday afternoons
Paediatrics	...	Thursday afternoons (monthly)
Radiology	...	Daily

2. Ante-natal Clinics for general practitioners in relation to the Maternity Services, General Hospital, held in the Maternal & Child Welfare Centre, Church Street, Maesteg.

3. Venereal Disease - V.D. Clinic, Opposite General Station, Port Talbot. Treatment is free and confidential.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 176
POWER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF THE
PREVENTION & TREATMENT OF BLINDNESS

All arrangements under this section are undertaken by the Glamorgan County Council.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY
BODIES

The inspector of the local branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children maintains close cooperation with the Health Department. A number of cases of neglected, or ill-treated children, is investigated by the Inspector each year, sometimes at the request of the Department.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises where cases of infectious disease occur are visited where this is thought essential. The taking of swabs and immunisation of all contacts, where applicable, is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. If removal to hospital is necessary, rooms are disinfected by the Department at the patient's home. When the patient is isolated at home, this is done on termination of the illness. Infected clothing, bedding, etc., are sometimes removed on request and dealt with by steam-disinfection at the Maesteg Isolation Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948
BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

There were no burials arranged during the year.

CITIZEN'S ADVICE BUREAU

This is held every Wednesday afternoon between 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. and every Friday evening between 5.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. at the Council Chambers. The voluntary workers giving the service undergo continuous training and keep up to date with changes in legislation and developments of various social services. The Bureau's invaluable work for the community includes advice on health and welfare services, hire purchase agreements, house purchase and landlord and tenant problems. It also arranges interviews with solicitors on the Legal Aid Advice Panel.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS
TRAVELLERS ABROAD
CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

In accordance with the Regulations, some of these certificates are required to be stamped with an approved stamp at the Health Department in the district where the vaccination was performed. It therefore, does not necessarily take place in the district where the traveller is a resident. Most certificates dealt with at the Department are for vaccination against smallpox and cholera. Certificates of vaccination against such diseases as Yellow Fever are dealt with at the actual centre where the vaccination is performed.

The essential part of the certificate is recognition of the signature shown as being that of a local practitioner performing the vaccination. Particular attention is also paid to the method of dating to avoid any unnecessary delay in travellers being allowed to land 'at the other end'.

These certificates are ~~not to be~~ obtained by travellers at the Health Department and it is not the responsibility of either the Medical Officer of Health or the Local Authority to provide them. A small stock is kept at the Department for emergency use only, as travel agencies usually supply them, also employers who are engaging people for work abroad. The traveller himself, can obtain them from the Ministry of Health direct if unable to get them elsewhere.

During the year 1966 the number of certificates stamped at the Health Department was 511.

SUMMARY OF VISITS UNDERTAKEN BY
THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1966

INSPECTIONS :-

Water Supply	....	....	....	48
Drainage	....	....	....	19
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	38
Cinemas, etc.	....	....	....	7
Refuse Collection & Disposal		....	....	74
Houses under the Public Health, Housing & Rents Act			....	350
Overcrowding	....	....	....	12
Verminous Premises	....	....	....	200
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	25
Food Premises	....	....	....	160
Dairies	....	....	....	14
Ice-Cream Premises	....	....	....	22
Slaughterhouse	....	....	....	480
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	16
Pet Animals Shop (Market Hall)		....	....	9

1,474

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS

6 Official Representations were made by the Department in respect of 6 properties, under Section 16, 2 under Section 17, and 6 under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, as they were considered to be unfit for human habitation.

DISINFESTATION

Both Council and private dwellings were disinfested during the year. D.D.T. and Gammexane in various forms were used for the purpose. The following table gives the number of houses treated during the year.

Council houses (bug infestation)	...	5
Private dwellings " "	...	3
Council houses (cockroach " "	...	13
Private dwellings " "	...	60
Council houses (ant " "	...	16
Private dwellings " "	...	15
Private dwellings (flies " "	...	5

Insecticide in various forms is given, in some cases, to house-holders, with instructions as to its proper use. A record is kept at the Department of the nature of infestation and address.

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

During the year, 66 Abatement Notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, were served.

3 Notices under Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 30, Water Act, 1945, as amended by Section 78, Public Health Act, 1961, were served to provide dwellings with a sufficient supply of water for domestic and sanitary purposes of the occupants.

6 Notices under Section 58, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by Public Health Act, 1961, were served in respect of dangerous structures.

6 Notices of Time and Place under the Housing Act, 1957, were served in respect of 6 properties.

1 Notice was served under Section 18 of the Public Health Act, 1961, in respect of repairs to drain or private sewer.

3 1 Notice was served under Section 25(2), Public Health Act, 1961, in respect of emergency measures to deal with dangerous buildings.

5 Notices were served under Section 27(1), Public Health Act, 1961, in respect of ruinous or dilapidated buildings.

3 Notices were served under Section 17, Public Health Act, 1961, in respect of stopped-up drains.

2 Notices were served under Section 27(2), Public Health Act, 1961, in respect of removal of rubbish.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Arising from the Abatement Notices served, court proceedings were instituted against property owners for failure to abate nuisances arising from structural and sanitary defects, in respect of 23 properties. Court Orders were made for the repairs to be carried out in respect of 8 properties. Fines were imposed in respect of two properties upon disregard of Court Orders.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year, no applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Occasionally during the year, several families with domestic problems were again referred to the Welfare Services Department of Bridgend by my self and the Health Department Staff. These were, in the main, cases of people who came to enquire at the Office for accommodation, following notices to quit being given. The Office of the Welfare Services Department is situated at Cambria House, Wyndham Street, Bridgend and the telephone number of BRIDGEND 3534.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Posters continue to be displayed on Council and other premises, drawing the attention of the public to litter. Posters have also been displayed in connection between smoking and cancer of the lung. Throughout the year, from time to time, various posters are distributed to restaurants and cafes in the area, calling attention to the safeguards necessary in order to avoid food poisoning. The co-operation of the local press is acknowledged in publicising the views of the Department in these matters.

W A T E R

During the year 37 samples of water were submitted for analysis to the County Laboratory. The samples are listed below :-

<u>Taken from.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis</u>
Tap, Town Hall	25.1.66.	Satisfactory	-
Tap, Neath Road	25.1.66.	"	-
Tap, Blaenllynfi School	25.1.66.	"	-
Tap, Gelli Street	21.2.66.	"	-
Tap, High Street	21.2.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	21.2.66.	"	-
Tap, Tonna Road	23.3.66.	"	-
Tap, Town Hall	23.3.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	23.3.66.	"	-
Tap, Talbot Street	23.3.66.	"	-
Tap, Talbot Street	17.5.66.	"	-
Tap, Brynllwarch	17.5.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	17.5.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	14.6.66.	"	-
Tap, Talbot Street	14.6.66.	"	-
Tap, Bridgend Road	14.6.66.	"	-
Swimming Pool, Garth	14.6.66.	"	The physical characters of the samples were satisfactory.

<u>Taken from.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis</u>
Swimming Pool, Maesteg	14.6.66.	Satisfactory	The physical characters of the samples were satisfactory.
Swimming Pool, Garth	19.7.66.	"	The physical characters of the samples were satisfactory.
Swimming Pool, Maesteg	19.7.66.	"	The physical characters of the samples were satisfactory.
Tap, Tonna Road	19.7.66.	Unsatisfactory	-
Tap, Neath Road	19.7.66.	Satisfactory	-
Tap, Bridgend Road	19.7.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	13.9.66.	"	-
Tap, Plasnewydd Street	13.9.66.	Unsatisfactory	-
Tap, Tonna Road	13.9.66.	Satisfactory	-
Tap, Plasnewydd Street	18.10.66.	"	-
Tap, Union Street	18.10.66.	"	-
Tap, Slaughterhouse	18.10.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	18.10.66.	"	-
Tap, Queen Street	21.11.66.	"	-
Tap, Caerau Road	21.11.66.	"	-
Tap, Alma Road	21.11.66.	"	-
Tap, Gelli Street	12.12.66.	"	-
Tap, Bridgend Road	12.12.66.	"	-
Tap, Neath Road	12.12.66.	"	-
Tap, Bangor Terrace	12.12.66.	"	-

SWIMMING POOLS

The two swimming pools in the district are at Maesteg and Garth. The source of the water is the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board at Maesteg and the 'Cerdin' part of the river at Garth. The water is drained annually before the season commences. Treatment is by pressure filtration and chlorination. Water turn-over takes six hours.

Maesteg pool is 45 yards x 15 yards with a maximum depth of 8'6" and its capacity is 175,000 gallons. During the year, 34,086 members of the general public used the pool, and 3,588 school children, in addition. Garth pool is 30 yards x 12 yards with a maximum depth of 6' and its capacity is 86,000 gallons. During the year, 11,993 members of the general public used the pool, and 2,465 school children in addition (for both pools, the latter figure refers to school classes). Both pools have a life belt and emergency pole. The environs of the Garth Pool are inadequate in area. Both pools have foot baths and cubicles are provided for changing. At Maesteg, clothing, etc., is kept in baskets and these are sprayed periodically with an insecticide.

Water samples from both pools were examined by the Health Department for pH value and chlorine content. The general results of sampling from the swimming pools were more satisfactory than in previous years.

RAINFALL - 1966

MONTH	MERTHYR MAWR	BRIDGEND (Tremains)	SCHWYLL	LLANHARAN	ST. ATHAN	PWLLWY	MAESTEG	NANTY- MOEL	PONTY- CYMMER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jan.	2.92	3.15	2.30	3.63	2.44	3.63	5.24	6.06	5.68
Feb.	4.24	4.26	3.90	5.87	4.44	4.69	8.06	10.23	8.06
Mar.	2.05	2.05	1.75	2.73	1.21	2.03	4.34	4.71	4.46
April.	5.62	5.76	4.80	5.50	5.38	5.29	7.76	9.26	8.24
May	4.27	4.11	3.61	4.74	1.82	4.10	6.34	7.90	8.01
June	5.29	4.91	4.20	5.55	4.42	5.12	6.32	7.77	7.45
July	2.14	1.97	1.75	2.14	1.21	1.94	3.80	5.42	4.90
Aug.	4.72	4.07	4.58	5.01	4.05	4.46	6.57	8.34	7.40
Sept.	2.13	2.36	1.91	2.37	1.25	2.45	3.37	4.90	4.58
Oct.	6.18	5.44	6.27	6.03	5.35	6.81	6.91	8.96	8.22
Nov.	3.17	2.84	2.44	3.36	3.86	2.85	5.17	6.84	5.96
Dec.	7.35	6.51	5.60	9.29	4.56	7.16	11.79	18.20	16.59
TOTALS	50.08	47.43	43.11	56.22	39.99	50.53	75.67	98.59	89.55
Long term Average	45.58	N/A	41.53	49.97	N/A	44.97	70.05	86.51	81.21
%age of long term average	110%	-	108%	113%	-	112%	108%	114%	110%

N/A = Not Available
Percentages = To nearest round figure

RAINFALL FOR 34 YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1966

YEAR	MERTHYR MAWR	BRIDGEND	SCHWYLL	LLANHARAN	ST. ATHAN	PWLLWY	MAESTEG	NANTY- MOEL	PONTY- CYMMER
1932	45.93	43.70	-	50.12	-	-	62.81	80.06	80.54
1933	33.31	31.67	26.43	33.07	28.81	-	48.81	58.81	57.51
1934	42.20	38.18	35.94	46.91	28.79	-	69.26	78.26	78.69
1935	45.65	45.03	40.65	50.08	32.68	-	73.26	81.31	80.67
1936	45.74	41.56	37.90	47.22	N/R	-	58.07	71.24	75.14
1937	39.53	33.25	39.65	42.71	31.18	-	49.18	57.83	67.51
1938	46.41	43.89	N/R	50.19	N/R	-	57.54	71.00	86.85
1939	50.31	50.69	40.12	58.16	36.44	-	76.33	91.84	86.14
1940	45.56	45.27	37.83	47.94	37.14	-	63.42	82.71	71.94
1941	41.51	38.86	34.76	41.34	35.05	-	51.47	72.59	63.80
1942	41.92	42.11	36.22	47.38	30.49	-	65.69	88.87	77.32
1943	43.07	42.62	39.74	48.20	84.96	-	70.99	90.85	75.44
1944	51.02	48.76	45.60	58.78	38.64	-	69.45	96.52	87.47
1945	45.13	46.19	41.16	50.01	38.16	-	66.53	89.54	85.27
1946	50.80	49.56	44.49	56.55	47.85	-	87.89	112.52	101.72
1947	41.49	37.65	34.25	42.44	34.36	-	55.56	74.19	65.08
1948	52.77	50.86	45.59	59.77	46.49	-	85.24	104.96	93.82
1949	41.48	43.28	38.82	48.72	38.98	-	65.99	79.21	74.52
1950	53.58	54.99	48.72	62.44	53.14	53.77	89.98	109.26	95.24
1951	49.98	48.45	46.69	56.92	37.43	48.18	81.88	98.02	87.39
1952	43.83	44.94	47.52	51.26	42.93	45.54	68.22	80.84	74.14
1953	41.05	41.93	39.59	48.81	30.50	43.94	68.64	80.69	76.11
1954	59.95	52.64	56.76	70.07	46.05	60.73	105.42	131.63	123.59
1955	40.66	35.40	37.65	45.59	32.82	41.10	64.03	80.14	74.97
1956	40.91	39.03	38.47	44.19	30.65	42.04	62.51	74.45	72.97
1957	42.60	40.61	41.20	49.98	33.47	44.61	79.35	100.51	88.14
1958	51.36	47.98	48.60	60.51	38.70	54.87	86.19	104.76	95.19
1959	46.83	41.82	41.90	50.96	35.65	47.44	71.85	94.77	81.24
1960	57.22	52.46	56.38	66.09	51.29	64.97	91.24	109.21	101.49
1961	43.79	40.46	41.36	50.59	35.63	47.34	71.62	94.15	83.35
1962	36.27	35.31	33.80	44.93	30.05	38.81	63.43	82.28	75.31
1963	41.87	40.21	35.75	46.84	38.38	43.71	60.12	83.13	77.43
1964	38.95	35.18	32.70	41.11	31.36	36.51	60.81	78.50	72.23
1965	47.88	47.59	44.83	56.72	42.01	50.46	79.73	103.09	94.03

PREVENTION OF DAMAGES BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL ACTIVITIES

During the year 1966 two complete maintenance treatments of the Council's Sewers were carried out.

The following table gives the state of infestation in the Area for 12 months - January/December, 1966 :-

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in district	7,960	24
2a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	219	-
b. Number infested by (i) rats (ii) mice	147 25	2 -
3a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ...	- . .	- . .
b. Number infested by (i) rats (ii) mice	- -	- -

OLD METAL & MARINE STORES
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, AMENDMENT ACT, 1907, SECTION 86

There were no persons registered under the Act during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936
SECTION 107

No one was granted a renewal of consent to establish an offensive trade, during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958
SLAUGHTERING

During the year, nine licences to slaughter animals were granted in the area. The provisions of the Act relating to humane slaughtering were carried out.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955
SLAUGHTERHOUSE

There was one licence granted during the year for the keeping of premises as a Slaughterhouse, at the rear of No. 263 Bridgend Road, Maesteg.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The act stipulated that a person shall not keep a pet shop unless licenced by the local authority in whose area it is situated. The one pet shop in the area - that of the inside market hall - was licenced during the year.

SUPERVISION OF MILK DISTRIBUTION
THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 35 samples of heat-treated, pasteurised, homogenised and tuberculin tested milk, were submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were found to be satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

During the year, all animals slaughtered in the area for human consumption have been inspected, but not without great inconvenience to the inspector who has been involved in considerable evening and weekend work.

I am of the opinion that the appropriate Ministry should give early consideration to the amendment of the Regulations with a view to instituting some statutory control on the hours of Slaughtering.

SUMMARY OF THE MEAT & OTHER FOODS
CONDEMNED IN THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1966
Maesteg Urban District

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Approximate Weight (lbs)</u>
208 Bovine Livers	Bacterial & Parasitic Diseases	2,310
84 Bovine Lungs	" " "	576
774 Sheeps Plucks	" " "	2,257
3 Sheeps Livers	" " "	10
14 Pigs Livers	" " "	38
1 Bovine Heart	" " "	4
10 Sheep Carcasses	Parasitic Disease & Emaciation	260
1 Sheep Carcase	Congestion	40
1 Bovine Head & Tongue	Actinomycosis	25
Beef	Internal Bruising	5
Beef	Decomposition	152
Hind $\frac{1}{4}$ Beef	Muscular Fibrosis	27
Fore $\frac{1}{4}$ Beef	Bone Taint	360
Pork	External Bruising	48
Hog Meat	Decomposition	22
17 Chickens	"	55
Mild Cured Gammon	"	15
TOTAL		6,204

Other Foods :-

Canned Meat	Blown and Damaged	578
Canned Fruit & Veg	" "	1,518
Canned Fish	" "	11
Canned Soup	" "	43
Canned Rice	" "	13
Canned Milk	" "	79
Canned Fruit Juice	" "	9
Canned Cream	" "	1
Canned Baby Food	" "	2
Frozen Foods	Refridgerator broke down	72
Custard Powder	Damp	1
Cereals	"	40
Sweets	Contaminated	2
Cake & Bread	Contaminated by smoke	15
Butter	Rancid	22
Lard	"	2
Cheese	"	12
TOTAL		2,420

CARCASSES & OFFAL INSPECTED & CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR PART

Maesteg Urban District

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1,006	24	4,379	1,247	-
Number inspected	1,006	24	4,379	1,247	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci :</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	-	-	11	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	208	-	772	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	20.7	-	17.4	1.1	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only :</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis :</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-

ICE-CREAM
THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955
ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC) REGULATIONS
1947 TO 1959

Two shop premises were registered during the year for the sale of ice-cream. Samples of ice-cream submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis were found to be satisfactory.

At the end of the year 1966, 99 business premises were on the Department's Register as registered under the Act for the sale of ice-cream. The Heat Treatment Regulations were complied with locally by all manufacturers.

Some proprietary brand ice-cream is included in the samples submitted, in addition to that manufactured locally.

THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following is a summary of articles of foodstuffs sampled by the County Public Health Inspectors in the Maesteg Urban District during the year 1966 :-

Aspirins	1	Peel - mixed	2
Baking powder	1	Pudding - canned	1
Butter	2	Sago	1
Cheese spread	1	Sauces	1
Chocolate Drink	2	Soft drinks	23
Coffe and Chicory	1	Soup - canned	3
Cooking fat	1	Spices	1
Cream	2	Table jelly	1
Desiccated coconut	1	Tea	2
Fruit - canned	1	Vinegar	4
Fruit juice	1	Vitamin Tablets, etc.	8
Ice cream	4	Yogurt	2
Icing sugar	1		
Margarine	1		
Meat Products - Canned	3	TOTAL	...
Milk	47		120
Mincemeat	1		

SEWAGE WORKS

The Maesteg Sewage Works has now been operating for thirteen years. Approximately two million gallons of sewage is treated daily. The service is efficient and adequate.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

During 1966 refuse was collected daily throughout the area. From time to time, leaflets warning occupiers of possible prosecution are distributed to houses and streets where refuse is known to have been dumped in river banks, lanes, rivers and pools, etc; a record of these leaflets is kept in the Health Department.

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

OF MAESTEG IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health (including
Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	5	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	24	23	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	5	-	-	-
Total ...	34	31	-	-

2. - Cases in which Defects were found :-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)					
Overcrowding (S.2.)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.) :-					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or Defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total					

3. - OUTWORK (Section 133 and 134) :-

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of out-workers in list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecut- ions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing { Making etc. Apparel { Cleaning { and { Washing	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Medical Officer of Health

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
1.	2.	3.	4.
Offices	-	30	-
Retail Shops	4	103	-
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	12	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	4	147	-

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 125

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Contraventions in respect of:	Found
Sec.4. Cleanliness	-
Sec.5. Overcrowding	-
Sec.6. Temperature	30
Sec.7. Ventilation	3
Sec.8. Lighting	6
Sec.9. Sanitary Conveniences	24
Sec.10. Washing Facilities	18
Sec.11. Supply of drinking water	-
Sec.12. Accommoda- tion for clothing	-
Sec.13. Sitting Facilities	-

Contraventions in respect of:	Found
Sec.14. Seats for sedentary workers	-
Sec.15. Eating facilities	-
Sec.16. Floors, passages, stairs	12
Sec.17. Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	-
Sec.18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
Sec.19. Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	-
Sec.23. Prohibition of heavy work	-
Sec.24. First Aid- General Provisions	20
TOTAL	113

(C) EXEMPTIONS

1. Number of applications for exemptions received - 1

Space _____

2. Number granted - 1

Temperature _____

San. Conveniences 1

Running water _____

(D) PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Section of Act or title of order of regulations	Number of persons or companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informations leading to a conviction
1.	2.	3.	4.

NIL

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 Nil

Number of interim orders granted Nil

(E) INSPECTIONS

1. Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act 2
2. Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act -

(F) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number investigated	Action Recommended		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice
Offices						
Retail Shops		2	2			2
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses						
Catering establishments open to public, canteens						
Fuel Storage Depots						
TOTALS		2	2			2

FIFTY YEARS AGO

In 1916 the population of Maesteg Urban District was estimated as 26,012 and on this figure the various death rates were calculated. However, for the purpose of calculating the Birth Rate the population was estimated at 28,302, so it was presumed that some 2,190 of the population in the area were, in that year, engaged in His Majesty's Forces.

The number of births registered during the year was 825, 420 males and 405 females. This was some $2\frac{1}{2}$ time higher than the number of births in 1966. There were 22 illegitimate births in 1916. It was remarked by the then Medical Officer of Health that this figure did not speak well for the morality of the district. But these 22 illegitimate births constituted only 2.5% of the total births whereas the 16 illegitimate births in 1966 made up 4.5% of the total births. The Birth rate for the year was 29.15 per 1000 population compared with 21.6, the rate for England and Wales during the same period.

During the year, there were 358 deaths in the area consisting of 194 men and 164 women. The death rate was estimated at 13.76 per 1000 population for England and Wales, during the same period, being 14.0 per 1000 population. The main causes of death were respiratory disease and tuberculosis. Only 18 deaths were attributed to cancer.

Infant mortality was 73 giving a rate of 88.48 per 1000 live births as compared with 91 per 1000 live births for England and Wales. Comment was made that this was the lowest infant mortality recorded for many years in the district.

There were 55 notification of diphtheria in 1916 causing 8 deaths; notification of measles were 264 with 1 death and for scarlet fever there were 3 deaths in 126 notifications.

The Sanitary Inspector for 1916 reported 543 notices served for the Abatement of nuisance. Five houses were closed as unfit for human habitation viz. 85, 86 & 87 High Street and 6 & 7 Spelter's Yard. There were 61 new houses erected during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health for 1916 apologised in conclusion for the brevity of his report. The World War had caused some depletion of the Public Health Staff with consequent additional pressure on those remaining in the Department.

	1916	1966
Population	26,012	21,430
Density	4.01	3.22
Births (Birth Rate/1,000 Population)	825 (29.15)	337 (16.47)
Deaths (Death Rate/1,000 Population)	358 (13.76)	261 (12.18)
Excess Births over Deaths ...	467	76
Infant Deaths (Rate/1,000 live births)	73 (88.48)	5 (14.16)
Stillbirths	30	8
Illegitimate Births ...	22	16
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Rate/1,000 Population)	67 (1.69)	3 (0.14)
Deaths from Cancer (Rate/1,000 population)	18 (0.69)	41 (1.9)
Accidents (Rate/1,000 population) ...	17 (0.66)	7 (0.33)
Average Number of Persons/House at Census	1911 - 5.29	1961 - 3.46

